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recognizes the responsibility of the whites. He sees that the schools have been unsatisfactory, that the white church should take more interest in the Negro; and he fears that the great development of lodges is interfering with the church. In the low standards of home life and personal conduct he finds constant challenge to normal progress. In the music of the Negro he finds much of promise.

The question is not whether the Negro is so handicapped by nature that he can never do the work of the white. It is rather to help bring about such conditions and ideals that at least the Negro may realign himself—the future will determine the issue. The author deserves praise for his avoidance of pessimism and his recognition that North and South must unite in constructive programs.

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Welsford, J. W. *The Strength of England.* Pp. xviii, 362. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

This is a sketch of the history of England, or so much of that history as the author lived to complete, written with the idea of bringing out some of the economic features of the story, and especially to prove the desirability of a policy of protection to home industry and trade. Of this kind of writing it is a favorable example. It is the result of much reading, thought, and care in statement. It includes many suggestive explanations and comments. But there is a fundamental difficulty with this whole form of treatment of history. As far as it is work in history it is one-sided, arbitrary and inadequate. Historical consequences have flowed from the whole body of historical conditions not from one particular group of them. So Mr. Welsford has not only left out whole fields of historical occurrences, but has been led into making many entirely improbable and certainly quite unsupported historical assertions, besides a rather large body of minor misstatements.

As far as such a work is an argument for protection as a practical present-day policy, the vast number and variety of occurrences in the life of a nation through many centuries of time, provide an embarrassing abundance of material. By a selection of events and a series of statements and explanations quite as justifiable and sound as those of the author of this book, a free-trader could make a politico-economic history of England that would interpret it in exactly the opposite way and teach free-trade instead of protection. Work must be much more critical, thorough, accurate and profound than such a sketchy outline of a large subject as this before it can have any very serious value.

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